CMP-SPRCM-75-05

SELECTIONS FROM PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA MAGAZINES

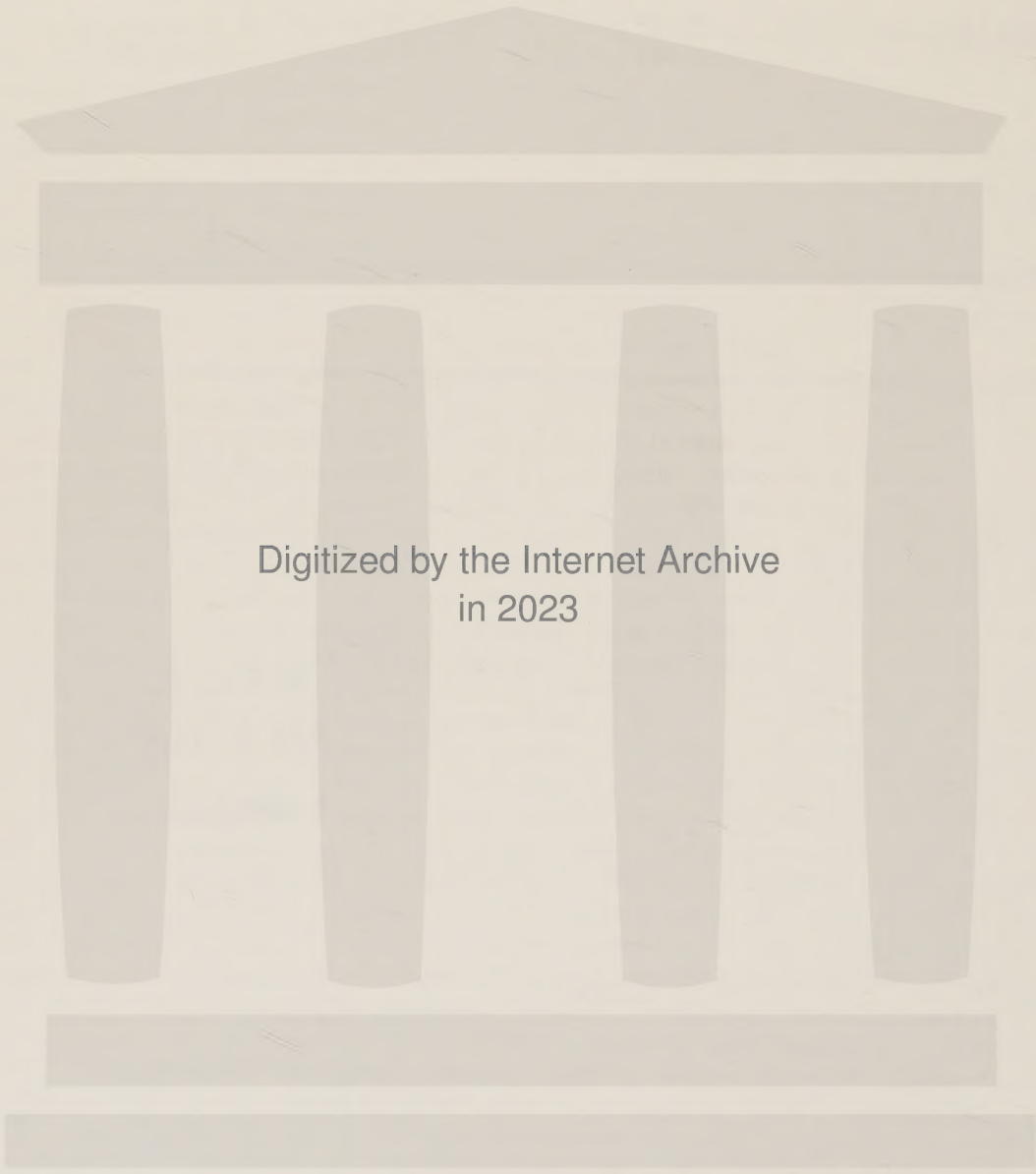
American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B. C. C.

February 10, 1975

U. I. C. C.
MAY 8 1975
LIBRARY

DISTRIBUTED BY:

NTIS
National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2023

https://archive.org/details/selections-from-prc-magazines_1975-02-10_5

CMP-SPRCM-75-05

Selections from People's Republic of China Magazines

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 809
February 10, 1975

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

Reproduced by
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
US Department of Commerce
Springfield, VA. 22151

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Li-shih Yen-chiu, No. 1, December 20, 1974

Page

Study History for the Sake of Consolidating the Dictatorship of the Proletariat (Comment) 1

"New Land Explorers" Or Gangsters Invading China? - by T'an Ch'i-hsiang and T'ien Ju-k'ang 4

TABLE OF CONTENTS: Li-shih Yen-chiu (Historical Research], No. 1, December 20, 1974 25

* * *

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Study History for the Sake of Consolidating the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

(Comment)

(Li-shih Yen-chiu [Historical Research], No. 1, December 20, 1974)

The victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the widespread, penetrating and sustained development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius have given an impetus to the struggle to take over the overall superstructure with Marxism. In the field of historical studies, revolutionary signs without precedent have appeared; the situation is exceedingly excellent.

In warm response to the great leader Chairman Mao's call, the vast masses of workers, peasants and soldiers are joining revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals in using Marxism in studying, talking about and writing history. They declare proudly: "History is made by us working people. If we do not study history, who else should? If the position of historical studies is not taken by us, by whom should it be taken over?" This fully demonstrates the revolutionary spirit and main-force role of the workers, peasants and soldiers. The historical science is being further released from the classroom of the historian and turned into a sharp weapon in the hands of the masses. This is a great undertaking without precedent. Its great immediate and far-reaching historical significance will surely be increasingly manifested along with the penetrating development of the revolutionary movement.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "No political party can possibly lead a great revolutionary movement to victory unless it possesses revolutionary theory and a knowledge of history and has a profound grasp of the practical movement." In order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, prevent capitalist restoration and fulfill the great historical mission of the proletariat, we must study history seriously.

The history of civilization over thousands of years is a history of class struggle. The development of class struggle is governed by its own laws. The China of today is developed from the China of the past. To study history can deepen our understanding of the current struggle. Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line has not only the common characteristics of international revisionism but also the special characteristics of China. Its most important aspect consists of its worship of Confucianism and opposition to Legalism and of its propagation of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius as a reactionary ideological weapon for usurping Party and State power and restoring capitalism. A serious study of the history of the Confucian-Legalist struggle and of class struggle as a whole is of vital immediate significance to a thorough criticism of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and its reactionary ideological origin, to an understanding of the struggle between restoration and counter-restoration in the historical period of socialism as well as of the protracted and complex nature of the struggle between the proletariat

and the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere, and to heightening our awareness of the need to carry out the Party's basic line.

Having the ancient serve the present is a basic principle of Marxist historical science. We must persist in putting proletarian politics in command and oppose pursuing "purely academic studies." We must study our historical legacy and critically sum it up by the Marxist method, and correctly draw on the historical experience of class struggle to serve the current struggle. The key to correctly having the ancient serve the present lies in serious reading and studying and having a good grasp of Marxism in the course of struggle. We must uphold unity of a revolutionary character with a scientific approach. The main reason why some people in the past drew the wrong conclusion in the study of history was not that they did not have enough material but that their stand and guiding thought were erroneous. This lesson must be firmly kept in mind. We must assiduously study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and study history by applying the basic principles of dialectical and historical materialism. We must dissect problems from the viewpoint of class struggle and by the method of class analysis; place the problems under a definite historical framework, concretely analyze concrete contradictions of different periods, different countries and different nationalities; and analyze historical events and appraise historical figures from the dialectical viewpoint of one dividing into two. We must reverse the reversal of history by the exploiting classes and restore the original features of history so that history will turn into a mighty weapon for the proletariat in its fight against the class enemies.

Marxist history can only develop in the course of struggle. We should promote the sweeping revolutionary spirit, put destruction to the fore, and criticize the bourgeoisie, revisionism, the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the idealist conception of history; refute the distortions and forgeries of history by imperialism and social-imperialism; and expose the new and old Tsars' expansionism and crimes of invading China and the crimes of US imperialism and Soviet revisionism in contending for world hegemony.

We must resolutely observe the Party's policy of letting all kinds of flowers bloom and all schools of thought contend. Differentiation is possible only with comparisons. There is no development unless there is differentiation and struggle. Truth develops in struggle against falsehood. Under the premise of an identical general orientation and under the guidance of Marxist world outlook, we should unfold serious, solemn and lively discussions. We must encourage revolutionary militant criticism and counter-criticism, uphold truth, and rectify errors. In the course of struggle it is particularly necessary to pay heed to discovering and fostering newborn things and forces and promote the flourishing and development of Marxist historical science.

Following the penetrating development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the vast masses of workers, peasants and soldiers urgently require a historical periodical. The publication of

Li-shih Yen-chiu fulfills this need. And the aim is to take over the position of historical studies by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, to step up the building of contingents of Marxist theorists, and to bring into fuller play the militant role of historical science in serving current class struggle, in combating and preventing revisionism, and in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything. We must unswervingly enforce Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and always remain vigilant against the influence and manifestations of the revisionist line and the old ideas and force of old habits. Let us, under the Party's centralized leadership, rely on the working class wholeheartedly and persist in the mass line of publishing in an open-door manner. Advancing bravely against the wind and waves of class struggle, let us unite to win still greater victories!

* * *

"New Land Explorers" Or Gangsters Invading China?

by

T'an Ch'i-hsiang (譚其驤) and T'ien Ju-k'ang (田汝康)

(Li-shih Yen-chiu [Historical Research], No. 1, December 20, 1974)

Recently Soviet revisionist newspapers and magazines wantonly accused the Chinese Communists of "re-opening historical accounts" and of "describing the Soviet Union as a successor to the Tsarist system."* In fact, the Soviet revisionists' own words and deeds have long ago fully shown Soviet revisionist social-imperialism as a "successor to the Tsarist system." What is the need for us to give a "description"? The very fact, not mentioning the other things, that the Brezhnev renegade clique has referred to a bunch of Tsarist Russian gangsters, including Poyarkov and Khabarov, who invaded China's Heilung River valley in the 17th century, as "Russian land discoverers" and "explorers"** worthy of "eternal remembrance"+ is sufficient proof that the new Tsars are faithful successors to the old Tsars.

In order to make the bunch of Tsarist Russian gangsters such as Poyarkov and Khabarov who invaded China look like "Russian land discoverers" and "explorers," the Soviet revisionists have in recent years dished out numerous and lengthy articles, special treatises and so-called collections of data, with which, calling black white and confounding right and wrong, to blatantly distort history and fabricate a series of "myths": 1. The land along the banks of the Heilung River in China "has always been Russian territory,"++ and "way back to remote times Russia had begun to explore the Amur River banks and the coastal regions which were then

---

Note: See also Shih Yü-hsin, "Refute the Fabricators of Lies -- On Several Questions Concerning the Sino-Soviet Border," SPRCM No. 805. For corrected transcriptions of some of the Chinese in that article, please turn to page 24 of this issue. - SPRCP Editor

* "Sovietskaya Rossiya," July 29, 1974.

** Besklovniy, S. Chikhavinsky and F. Khovstov, "On the History of the Formation of the Russian-Chinese Border," see the Soviet "International Life," No. 6, 1972, "Pravda," August 2, 1970.

\+ "Pravda," August 21, 1970.

++ "Pravda," April 6, 1971.

almost uninhabited and under no one's jurisdiction."* 2. Before the arrival of the Russians on the banks of the Heilung River in China, "neither the Manchus nor the Chinese had ever lived there."** It was only after the Russians "settled" here and "built new roads and the first few seaports" that "the Chinese came."*** 3. It was the "land discoverers" and "explorers" such as Poyarkov and Khabarov who brought to the banks of the Heilung River in China "the dawn of new life"+ and "laid the foundation of civilization."++ Doesn't the fact that the Brezhnev renegade clique has so eagerly defended the old Tsars' acts of aggression and embellished the Tsarist Russian aggressors fully prove that they are apologists and successors to the old Tsars' policy of aggression?

Haven't the Soviet revisionist lords accused us of "re-opening historical accounts"? You have spread so many lies and sophistries, but you will not let others reveal the historical truth. What in the world is more unfair than this! When necessary, it pays to re-open "historical accounts." Isn't it a very good thing to take a look at how Soviet revisionism "justifies the infamy of today by the infamy of yesterday" and so sharpen people's eyes and raise their consciousness?

I. The Heilung River Valley Has Been Chinese Territory Since Ancient Times

The land along the banks of the Heilung River "has always been Russian territory"--this was solemnly declared by Soviet revisionist officials at the "24th Congress" of the CPSU. As is known to everyone, a few small duchies represented by Novgorod first began to take shape among the Slav tribes in East Europe during the 9th century A.D., that is, about the time of the latter period of China's T'ang Dynasty. Toward the end of the 9th century, a Kiev Rus duchy emerged on the Dnieper River. At that time, the eastern boundary of the duchy had not even reached the Volga River. How then could the Heilung River valley thousands of miles away have "always" been Russian territory? This question can only be answered by the Soviet revisionists themselves. The nonsense uttered

---

* Besklovniy, S. Chikhavinsky and F. Khovstov, "On the History of the Formation of the Russian-Chinese Border."

** Ibid.

*** "Pravda," May 4, 1969.

\+ "Pravda," August 21, 1970.

++ Okladenikov, "The Soviet Union in the Far East As Viewed from the Latest Achievements in Archaeology," see the Soviet "Historical Problems," No. 1, 1964.

by the Soviet revisionist Foreign Ministry official Chikhavinsky that until the first half of the 17th century the land along the banks of the Heilung River was still "almost uninhabited and under no one's jurisdiction" is entirely contrary to facts.

A host of historical facts and documents indisputably show that the Heilung River valley has been Chinese territory since ancient times.

The people who lived in the Heilung River valley in ancient times were called the Sushen or Hsishen.* In the 11th century B.C., that tribe had already offered tribute in the form of "wooden bows and flint arrow heads" to the Chou Dynasty as a gesture of allegiance to Chou.**

During the period from the late 3rd century B.C. to the early 5th century A.D., namely, the period of the two Han dynasties, the Three Kingdoms and the two Tsin dynasties, the people living in the Heilung River valley from "the shores of the Great Sea" to "unknown distant regions to the north" were called the Ilou, or sometimes the Sushen, as before. During the Han Dynasty, the Ilou were subjects to the Fuyü state. Fuyü was first under the jurisdiction of Hsüantu prefecture established by the Han Dynasty in the Northeast region, and later became a part of the Liaotung prefecture toward the end of the Eastern Han Dynasty. During the Huangch'u period (220-226 A.D.) in the reign of Emperor Wen of the Wei Dynasty, the Ilou broke their relationship with Fuyü. From then on, they repeatedly offered wooden bows and flint arrow heads and pledged allegiance to the

---

* According to "Biographies of the Five Emperors, Shih Chi," Emperor Shun pacified "Shanjung, Fa and Hsishen" in the North. Similar records are also found in "Yüan Tao Hsün, Huai Nan Tzu." "Shao Chien, Ta Tai Notes on Propriety" states that during the eras of Emperors Shun, Yü and Ch'engt'ang and King Wen of the Chou Dynasty, Sushen "came to submit."

** "The State of Lu, Part II in History of Warring States" states: "In the old days King Wu conquered Shang and kept contacts with various barbarian tribes....so, the Sushens offered wooden bows and flint arrow heads." Wooden bows were made of wood from a plant called "hu." Flint arrow heads were made of a kind of green stone unique to Heilungkiang. "A Brief Record on Ninguta" by Wu Chen-ch'en states: "This kind of stone was produced near the Huntung River (meaning the lower reaches of the Heilung River)....The stone is harder than iron, used by the local people for sharpening knives....Flint arrow heads offered by the Sushens in ancient times were made of such stones." Wang Shih-chen's "Ch'ihpei Random Talks," Vol. 26 also has similar records. As to Sushen's submission to the Chou Dynasty, there are numerous records. For example, according to the "Tso Commentary" in the 9th year of Duke Chao, "King Wu conquered Shang....Sushen, Yen and Hao were our northern territories." According to "History of Chou, Shih Chi," "When King Ch'eng had conquered the eastern barbarians, Hsishen came to extend

rulers in Central China.* In the Poli Museum today, there are many ancient pieces of currency collected from the Heilung River valley. According to the 1959 statistics, there were a piece of "P'ingchou" cloth money of the Warring States period, four 5-chu coins of the Western Han Dynasty and five 5-chu coins of the Eastern Han Dynasty.** These pieces of currency, examined in the context of documentary evidence, all show that there were close political and economic ties between the Heilung River valley and the central part of China more than 2,000 years ago.

During the epoch of the Northern and Southern Dynasties (5th to 6th century), the Ilou changed their name to Wuchi and pledged allegiance successively to the Northern Wei, Eastern Wei and Northern Ch'i of the Northern Dynasty. They had also offered tribute to Liu Sung of the Southern Dynasty, calling themselves Sushen as before.+ During the Sui and T'ang Dynasties (late 6th century to early 10th century A.D.), the Wuchi again changed their name to Moho and were divided into seven tribes. Those living on the banks of the lower reaches of the Heilung River were known as the Heishui Moho, and those on the banks of the Wusuli River were known as the Haoshihpu.++ The

---

congratulations. The King bestowed the title of Earl Jung on him and issued "an order to give him gratuities." According to "Eastern Barbarians, History of Later Han," "At the time of King K'ang, Sushen came again."

* See also "Eastern Barbarians, History of Later Han," "The Story of Eastern Barbarians, Records of the Three Kingdoms," "Chronicle of Emperor Ming, Records of the Three Kingdoms," (the 4th year of Ch'inglung), "Chronicle of King Ch'enliu, Records of the Three Kingdoms," (the 3rd year of Chingyuan), "Chronicle of Emperor Wu, History of Tsin," "Chronicle of Emperor Yuan, History of Tsin" and "Eastern Barbarians, History of Tsin."

** Voloboyev, "Ancient Chinese Coins in the Poli Museum," "Soviet Archaeology," No. 3, 1959.

\+ See also "Story of Wuchi, History of Wei," "Wuchi, Northern History," "Chronicle of Emperor Wenhsüan, History of Northern Ch'i" and "Chronicle of Emperor Wu, History of Sung."

++ See also "History of Sui," Vol. 81; "Story of Moho" in "Old T'ang History," Vol. 199, Part II; and "Story of Heishui Moho" in "New T'ang History," Vol. 219. For places inhabited by the Heishui Moho, see "The Moho" in "The T'ang Hui Yao," Vol. 96 and "Story of Shihwei" in "Old T'ang History" and "New T'ang History." For places inhabited by the Haoshih tribe, see Ts'ao T'ing-chieh, "Wochi, Illustration and Description of the Land of the Three Eastern Provinces."

inhabitants along the upper reaches of the Heilung River and along the Argun River were called the Shihwei, who also pledged allegiance to the rulers in Central China dating since the Northern Dynasty.*

During the T'ang Dynasty, the Chinese feudal empire set up a relatively complete administrative structure in the vast region of the Heilung River valley. In the 10th year of K'aiyüan (722), the tribal chief of the Heishui Moho, Nishulichi, was received at court by Emperor Hsüan Tsung and appointed Governor of Poli Chou (勃利州).** Poli was today's Poli (伯力) on the east bank at the confluence of the Heilung River and the Wusuli River. Both Poli's are different Chinese transliterations of the same phrase in the local national dialect.*** Then in the 13th year of K'aiyüan (725), according to a request submitted by Hsüeh T'ai, the Military Governor of Antung, the T'ang court set up a Heishui army in the Heishui Moho area.+ In the following year, the largest tribe in the area was given the post of military commander of the Heishui prefecture and the rest of the tribes were subordinated to the chous under the military commander, with the chiefs of the tribes appointed governors and magistrates of the chous. In addition, the imperial court sent its officials from inland China to the chous as advisors (長史), "providing supervision and leadership in the tribes." Emperor Hsüan Tsung of the T'ang Dynasty also gave the military commander of the Heishui prefecture the surname of Li [surname of the royal family] and the middle name Hsien-ch'eng, conferring on him the title of "General of Cloud and Banner" and appointing him concurrently High Commissioner of Heishui. In administrative terms, the office of military commander of the Heishui prefecture was under the jurisdiction of the Yuchou Military Governor in the Hopei Region.++

In the second year of Hsient'ien (713), Emperor Hsüan Tsung of T'ang set up the post of military commander of Huhan Chou in the land of

---

* "Story of Shihwei, History of Wei," "Story of Shihwei, Old T'ang History" and "Story of Shihwei, New T'ang History."

** "Story of Heishui Moho, New T'ang History."

*** Ts'ao T'ing-chieh, "Study of Poli, Illustration and Description of the Land of the Three Eastern Provinces"; Ching Fang-chang, "A Brief Description of the Land in the Northeast," Vol. 3.

\+ "Story of Moho, Old T'ang History."

++ See also "Stories of Moho and Moho of Pohai, Old T'ang History"; "Geography, New T'ang History" and "Story of Heishui Moho, New T'ang History."

the Sumo Moho people in the Mutan River valley. Their leader was appointed to the post and awarded the title as Prince of Pohai. Later on, the Sumo Moho tribe became known as the Pohai and grew stronger daily. It soon annexed all the Moho tribes except the Heishui Moho, but it always subordinated itself to the T'ang court and accepted positions and titles conferred by it.* In its heyday, Pohai covered five cities, 15 prefectures and 62 chous. Among these, four prefectures and eleven chous were located on the eastern bank of the Wusuli River. Shuaipin prefecture (with the present-day Shuangch'engtzu as its capital) commanded three chous, and Tingli prefecture (with the present Such'ang city as its capital) had two chous, these two prefectures together occupying the land between the southeastern part of the Suifen River valley and the coast.** Anyüan prefecture having four chous and Anpien prefecture having two chous under their jurisdiction occupied the land extending from east of the Wusuli River and the Hsingk'ai Lake to the coast.+ The Shihwei people living in the upper reaches of the Heilung River were also subservient to the T'ang emperor and their leader was conferred the title of "Great Governor" by the T'ang court.++

---

* "Story of Pohai Moho, New T'ang History" and "Story of Pohai, New T'ang History."

** Ts'ao T'ing-chieh, "The Study of State of Shuaipin Located in Shuangchengtzu on the Suifen River, Illustration and Description of the Land of the Three Eastern Provinces"; Chin Yü-fu's "Records of the State of Pohai," Vol. 14; Kiyoshi Wada, "Manchuria, a Study of the History of East Asia."

\+ The present Hsingk'ai Lake was then known as the Meito Lake at that time. The name was derived from Tochou in Tungping prefecture west of the lake and Meichou in Anyuan prefecture east of the lake. See Wu T'inghsieh, "Changes in the Three Eastern Provinces," Chapter 5. According to "Story of Pohai, New T'ang History," Anyuan and Huaiyuan prefectures were both located on the ancient Yuehhsi territory. The ancient city of Huaiyuan prefecture was situated to the south of the present Tungchiang county, Heilungkiang; hence the ancient Anyuan prefecture should be situated to the northeast of the Hsingk'ai Lake and on the east bank of the Wusuli River. The ancient Anpien prefecture should be situated on the sea coast in the neighborhood of the present Olga. See Huang Wei-han, "Travels in the State of Pohai," Vol. 2; Chin Yü-fu, "Records of the State of Pohai," Vol. 14; and Kiyoshi Wada, "Manchuria, a Study of the History of East Asia."

++ "Story of Shihwei, Old T'ang History" and "The Shihwei" in "The T'ang Hui Yao," Vol. 96.

It can be seen that China had exercised effective jurisdiction over the vast region extending from south of Outer Hsingan Range and east of the Argun River to the coast about 200-300 years before the emergence of those earliest states such as Novgorod in the Eastern European Plain.

In the early 10th century, the Chitan (Kitan), one of the national minorities in China, rose and established the Liao Dynasty. It subjugated Pohai in the east and expanded its territory "eastward to the sea."* By this time, the Heishui Moho was renamed the Nuchen. Its southern portion was annexed by the Liao Dynasty; its northern portion, though not subordinate to the Liao administratively, was also subservient to the Liao regime.** The "five state tribes" in the lower Heilung River reaches were at first governed by their chieftains. In the 6th year of Chunghsi (1037), the local people accused their chieftains of corruption, whereupon the Liao emperor "removed the five chieftains" from office and placed the people under a governor-general.+

In the early 12th century, the Wanyen section of Nuchen rose in revolt against Liao and established the Chin Cynasty. Puyu and Hulikai under Shangching Lu and Supinsan Lu of the Chin Dynasty controlled the vast areas north of the Heilung River and east of the Wusuli River. Puyu prefecture, with its capital located in the Wuyuerh River valley, occupied the area extending from the valley northward to the two banks of the Heilung River. The northernmost border of this prefecture was at Holuhotuanmouko on the Outer Hsingan Range, some 3,000 li to the north of the prefecture capital. Hulikai prefecture, with the present-day Ilan county as its capital, occupied the area extending from the county to the two banks of the Sungaria River and the Heilung River all the way to the coast. Supin prefecture, with present-day Shuangch'engtzu as its capital, occupied the Suifen River and Wusuli River valleys extending to the coast.++ In 1911, Tori Tatsuzo, a Japanese archaeologist, visited the relics of the southern city and the western city at Shuangch'engtzu, "ruined cities of the Pohai time and restored by the Chin Dynasty." He stated that "both cities showed signs of once being population centers, with relics of government buildings and monasteries." "Judging by these cultural relics, they were no doubt famous capitals."+++

---

* "Preface to Geography, History of Liao."

** "Chronicles, History of Chin."

\+ "Frontier Defense, Part II, History of Liao."

++ "Preface to Geography, History of Chin"; "Geography, Shangchinglu, History of Chin."

+++ Tori Tatsuzo: "Explorations in Northeast Asia," translated by T'ang Erh-ho, the Commercial Press, 1926, pp. 198-203.

In the late 13th century, in a situation in which the Kiev duchy had long ago been divided and disintegrated, and when Moscow became the capital of an independent dukedom for the first time, the Yüan Dynasty put an end to the situation of division among the Sung, Chin and Hsihsia regimes and re-unified China. In the early Yüan Dynasty, the two banks along the middle and lower reaches of the Heilung River were under the jurisdiction of K'aiyüan Lu.* In the early 14th century, the land on the two banks in the lower reaches of the Heilung River and along the Wusuli River was detached from K'aiyüan Lu and put under a newly-set up Shuitata Lu.** Both K'aiyüan and Shuitata Lu were subordinate to the Liaoyang Hsingchungshu Province. K'aiyüan Lu had under its control the Shihpaochih prefecture with 10,000 households,+ with an area equivalent to the land of the two banks in the middle section of the Heilung River; K'aiyüan prefecture with 10,000 households and Shihlien and Yalan townships each with 1,000 households++ had an area equivalent to that along the two banks of the Suifen River in the southeast section to the coast. The Shuitata Lu had under its jurisdiction the Asukuerh 1,000-household township on the Wusuli River, the Chinghai 1,000-household township on the coast of the East China Sea, Wuche and Chilimi 10,000-household prefectures in the lower

---

* "Unification of the Yüan Dynasty" in "A Study of the Origins of Manchuria"; "Geography, Kaiyuanlu, History of Yüan" and "Records of Liaotung."

** "Wuhangchih, Part I, History of Yüan"; "Chronicle of Emperor T'aiting, History of Yüan" (2nd Year of T'aiting); "Chronicle of Emperor Wen Tsung, History of Yüan," 2nd year of T'ienli to 1st year of Shunyuan.

\+ For Shihpaochih 10,000-household prefecture, see "Names of Places" in "Yunglo Encyclopedia," Vol. 19426, and "Biography of Kouerhchi" in "Yüan History." According to "Yunglo Encyclopedia," its seat should be in the present Aihui county.

++ For K'aiyüan 10,000-household prefecture, see "Geography, Kaiyuanlu" in "Yüan History." Its seat was in the neighborhood of the present Tungning county, Heilungkiang, and had the present Shuangchengtzu under its jurisdiction. (See also Kiyoshi Wada's "A Study of the History of East Asia, Manchuria") Shihlien was the Hsilin River valley indicated on maps of the Ch'ing Dynasty and was situated in the neighborhood of the Suchang River near the present Suchang township. Yalan was the Yalan River valley indicated on maps of the Ch'ing Dynasty and was situated in the neighborhood of the Tawuhei River east of the present Suchang township.

reaches of the Heilung River, and Chengtungyuanshuai prefecture located in Nurkan on the estuary of the Heilung River.* The Yüan government established courier routes between these administrative regions. Stations were established along routes leading from Liaoyang prefecture (present-day Liaoyang municipality), the capital of Liaoyang Province, to the capital of K'aiyüan prefecture (present-day Nungan county), hence northward to Shihpaochih 10,000-households prefecture (present-day Aihui county), eastward to Yungming city on the coast (present-day Vladivostok),** and northeastward to Chengtungyuanshuai prefecture of Nurkan. Transport to Nurkan was mostly by waterways in summer and by dog sled in winter. There were a total of 15 dog stations along the route from Wuche and Chilimi 10,000-household prefectures to Chengtungyuanshuai prefecture in Nurkan. There were 300 families and 3,000 dogs at those stations.+ In the Yüan Dynasty, Nurkan was also a place for prisoners-in-exile, and Yüan officials were sent to issue food rations to the prisoners there each year.++

---

* According to "The Chronicle of Wen Tsung, the History of Yüan," the 1,000-household Asukuerh township was named after the Asukuerh River (namely, today's Wusuli River) in May of the 2nd year of T'ienli. The 1,000-household Chinghai township was mentioned in "The Chronicle of Tai Tsu in the Ming Dynasty," in February of the 15th year of Hungwu: "1,000 households are returning from Chinghai" (namely, today's Sea of Japan). According to "The Chronicle of Emperor Shun, History of Yüan," Haerhfen was the seat of the 10,000-household Chilimi Prefecture in August of the 15th year of Chihcheng. Haerhfen is located in the lower reaches of the Heilung River, where the waters of the Aniui River flow into the Heilung River. Chengtungyuanshuai prefecture was mentioned in "The Chronicle of Shih Tsu, History of Yüan" and "Records No. 7 of Officials, History of Yüan." According to "Records of Liaotung," the seat of Chengtungyuanshuai prefecture was in Nurkan. Nurkan is in the Terin area across the Heilung River at the mouth of the Amukung River. (See "The Outline Topography of East Siberia" by Ts'ao T'ing-chieh)

** According to "Hsi Chin Chih," Yungming city was where courier station No. 6 was situated east of the 10,000-household K'aiyüan prefecture, and "the area by the East Sea" is today's Haishenwei [Vladivostok].

\+ "The Yunglo Encyclopedia" Vols. 19,422 and 19,426 and "Dog Station," "Cho Kenglu," Vol. 8 by T'ao Tsung-i.

++ See "Responsibilities and Systems, Part 2 of Criminal Law, History of Yüan," "The Chronicle of Ying Tsung, History of Yüan," August of the 7th year of Yenyu to March of the 1st year of Chihyuan and "The Chronicle of T'ai Ting, History of Yüan" in December of the 3rd year of his reign.

In the first half of the 15th century, the Ming government established 184 Wei and 20 Suo in the vast region extending from the Kannan River (present Onon River) in the west to Kuwu (present Sakhalin Islands) in the east, the Peishan Range (present Outer Hsingan Range) in the north and the Ching Sea (present Japan Sea) in the south. Local chieftains and tribal leaders were selected to hold such positions as "chih hui" (commander), "ch'ien hu" (thousand-household leader), "pai hu" (hundred-household leader) and "chen fu" (pacification officer). They were authorized to govern their people according to their own customs and conventions and to pay tribute to the central government according to schedule.* At the request of local chieftains, the Ming government set up a "Tu" Military Command at Nurkan on the estuary of the Heilung River in the 7th year of Yunglo (1409), and assigned officials from the interior to serve as "Tu" commander and counsellors there. During the periods of Yunglo and Hsüante, the Ming court assigned some court officials, including Ishihha, to visit Nurkan many times to comfort local minority nationalities. Ishihha built a Yungning Temple and successively erected two monuments to record the events on a mountain by a river at Terin, the site of the Nurkan Military Command.** These two monuments were stolen by Tsarist Russia in 1904 and kept in the Vladivostok Museum. They are the witness of history.

The two monuments from the Yungning Temple record the history of the Nurkan Military Command and Ishihha's inspections. It is worth noting that their inscriptions mention the Ku-i tribe in the offshore area as one of the national minority groups visited by Ishihha. The Ku-is comprised the bulk of the population on the present Kuyeh (Sakhalin) Islands.*** "Ku-i" and "Kuyeh" share the same sound though rendered differently in translation. According to "Ming-hui-tien" (History of the Ming Government),

---

* See "Nuchen" of "Shu Yu Chou Tzu Lu," Vol. 204 by Yen Ts'ung-chien.

** See "The Chronicle of Tai Tsung's Reign in the Ming Dynasty," Vol. 26, "Notes on Repair of the Yungning Temple at Nurkan" and "Notes on Reconstruction of the Yungning Temple" in "Inscriptional Record in Manchuria," Vol. 6.

*** Kuyeh Islands were inhabited by the Kushuo section of the Heishiu Moho tribe in the T'ang Dynasty, called Kuwei in the Yüan Dynasty. Beads and earrings of the Sui, T'ang, Sung and other dynasties discovered on the islands show that these islands had long maintained close relations with China. (See "Original Inhabitants in the Lower Reaches of the Heilung River" in Volume 1 of "On the History of East Asia" by Kiyoshi Wada)

the Ming government set up the Nanghaerh Wei [Garrison] in the northern Kuyeh Islands in the 10th year of Yunglo (1412)* and Poloho Wei in the central Kuyeh after the period of Chengt'ung. The northeastern Wei and Suo (posts) recorded in "Ming Hui Tien" include Wuti River Wei and Wuti Thousand-Household Suo. The Wuti River is the present Uda River which drains into the sea of Okhotsk. The fact that the Ming court set up a Wei and a Suo there shows that the Uda River valley then was also under the jurisdiction of the Ming Dynasty.

The number of Wei and Suo kept on increasing in keeping with the developing situation. By the late 16th century, Nurkan Military Command was in command of more than 400 Wei and Suo.

In the more than 100 years after the Ming government set up the "Tu" Military Command in Nurkan the dukedom of Moscow on the East European Plain gradually became stronger, and by the early 16th century, it formed a unified Russian state for the first time in history and expanded its territory northward and to the Volga valley. Engels pointed out: "It was after a long struggle that the grand dukes of Moscow finally freed themselves from the yoke of the Mongols and began to unite many Russian dukedoms into a unified country. However, such an achievement appeared only to fuel their ambitions." ("What Are the Relations between the Working Class and Poland?", "Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol. 16, p. 180) They conquered Kazan in 1552, annexed Astrakhan in 1556, and crossed beyond the Ural Mountains to annex the Khanates of Siberia along the two banks of the Obi River in 1581-1598. In 1619, they for the first time expanded their territory to the Yenisei River. However, they were still several thousand miles away from the Heilung River valley and knew nothing about the Heilung River valley which China had already developed and ruled for some two thousand years. The above-mentioned historical facts were acknowledged by Soviet historical works and historians when the Soviet Union was still a socialist country.

The fact that the Heilung River valley has been Chinese territory since ancient time not only can be verified by great quantities of Chinese and foreign historical materials, but was recorded long ago in the immortal works of Marx, Engels and Lenin. However, to meet the needs of Soviet revisionist imperialism's expansionist policy, the Soviet revisionist renegade clique and the men of letters in its pay such as Chihavinsky have not scrupled to resort to lies and sophistry, crying aloud that Russia has

---

* The official seal of the Nanghaerh Garrison Command was discovered in Ilan county, Heilungkiang Province. Engraved on the obverse side of the seal was "the seal of the Nanghaerh Garrison Command," and on the reverse side were "Shentzu, No.73, made by the Ministry of Rites in October of the 10th year of Yunglo," (see "Old Seals and Stamps in Northeast China," p. 22).

"always" possessed the Heilung River valley. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has vainly tried to use such despicable means as forging history to cover up the old Tsarist crime of occupying a vast expanse of Chinese territory north of the Heilung River and east of the Wusuli River. This not only proves that the new Tsars are the apologists of the old Tsars, but also exposes their territorial ambitions toward China. However, the Soviet revisionist overlords must remember that times have changed and that gone are the days when China's territory could be carved up by others at will. Your fond dreams will surely be doomed to ignominious destruction!

II. The Heilung River Valley Is the Homeland of the Manchu Nationality--a Member of the Chinese Nation

Another despicable trick employed by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism is to attempt to cut off the historical ties between the Manchus and the aboriginal inhabitants on both banks of the Heilung River as well as the historical ties between the Manchus as not being Chinese and having nationalities in China, describing the Manchus not being Chinese and having never lived in the areas along the Heilung River. Hence, they say absurdly that before Russians intruded into the Heilung River valley in the 1640's, "neither the Manchus nor the Chinese had ever lived in these areas." These fallacies created by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique are not only totally groundless theoretically but are also absolute distortions and fabrications of the history of the Heilung valley.

In the article "What Are the Relations between the Working Class and Poland?" Engels pointed out: "There is no state boundary line which coincides with the natural boundary line of nationalities, that is the boundary line of languages." Most states in the world are multi-national states. As early as over 2,000 years ago, China had become a unified multi-national feudal state. The ancient Chinese tribes of Sushen, Ilou, Wuchi, Moho and Nuchen were the ancestors of the Manchu nationality, which has always been a member of the Chinese multi-national state. This nationality was already subject to the direct jurisdiction of the central government during the T'ang Dynasty. Later, it came under the jurisdiction of the Liao Dynasty established by the Chitan. From the 12th to 13th centuries, this nationality [Manchu] established the Chin Dynasty which ruled the northern half of China for more than a hundred years. After that, it was under the direct jurisdiction of the Yüan and Ming dynasties. The Manchus had lived on both banks of the Heilung River for generations. In 1857, when Tsarist Russia was carrying out frantic aggression against China's Heilung River valley, Marx pointed out clearly: "It has been only a few years since it (note: Russia) occupied the homeland of the nationality currently ruling China--areas along both banks of the Heilung River." ("Russia's Trade with China," Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. 2, p. 11) This is fully in accord with historical reality. Anyone who tries to deny this will only waste his time and energy.

By the mid-Ming Dynasty, the Nuchens, who were under the jurisdiction of the Ming Dynasty, were gradually divided into the three tribes of Haihsi, Chienchou and Yehjen, dwelling separately along today's Sungaria River(Haihsi Nuchen), in today's Mutan and Suifeng River valleys (Chienchow Nuchen), and along both banks of the Heilung River from Poli to Miaochieh (Yehjen Nuchen). In the 2nd year of Yunglo (1404) the chieftain of the Chienchou Nuchen tribe was installed as a 10,000-household leader and soon he was promoted to be commander to the Chienchou Wei. His son inherited the position of commander of the Chienchou Wei and was given the name Li Hsien-chung by the emperor. After several relocations, that Wei headquarters finally moved from the Mutan and Suifeng River areas to today's Hsinpin of Liaoning. In the 10th year of Yunglo (1412), the Ming Dynasty also set up the Chienchou Left Wei in the vicinity of today's Ilan and appointed the tribal chieftain Menkotehmoerh as its commander. In the 7th year of Chengtung (1442), the Chienchou Right Wei came into being. In 1588, after more than a century of changes, Nurhaci of the Aihsinchulo clan--offsprings of Menkotehmoerh--unified the various Chienchou Nuchen tribes. In the 17th year of Wanli (1589), Nurhaci was appointed by the Ming Dynasty as senior assistant to the local military governor, and in the 23rd year of Wanli (1595), he had conferred on him the title of "General Dragon and Tiger."* The chieftains of the Chienchou Nuchens always had been officials of the Ming Dynasty. Nurhaci once said to the Korean envoy Kim Hui Won: "During the past 13 years while I was guarding the 950-li long frontier boundary of the Ming Dynasty, no one dared to invade. I have been very loyal to the emperor."** Nurhaci's son Huangtaichi also pointed out emphatically: "My father's loyalty to the Ming Dynasty was as flawless as gold."+ The uprisings led by Nurhaci and Huangtaichi against the Ming Dynasty merely resulted from the fact that a minority nationality within the Chinese border gradually grew stronger and transformed its position of being ruled to a new position as ruler. The Soviet revisionists are silent about the fact that the Chienchou Nuchen was a branch of the Nuchen nationality who had dwelt in the Heilung River valley for generations, yet they say that the Manchu nationality was only "a small warlike tribe residing in the Liaotung Peninsula (today's southern Manchuria)."++ Soviet revisionism's real purpose in saying this is to

---

* See "The Chronicle of the Ming Dynasty," September of the 17th year of Wanli; "Huang Ming Tung Chi Chi Yao" by Ma Chin-yuan; and "Study of Chienchou Nuchen, Brief Records of Eastern Barbarians" by Mao Jui-cheng.

** See "The Chronicle of the Li Period" in Korea, Vol. 75.

\+ Meng Sen, "Study of the Ch'ing Emperor T'ai Tsu," see "Collection of Essays on the Histories of the Ming and Ch'ing Dynasties," Part I, p. 210.

++ "On the History of the Formation of the Russian-Chinese Border."

attempt to reduce the Manchu nationality to one Aihsinchulo clan. It seems by merely suggesting that this clan had not lived on both banks of the Heilung River, the Soviet revisionists think they can deny that the areas on both banks of the Heilung River were the homeland of the Manchus and thereby negate China's sovereignty over the Heilung River valley. What absurd logic! If people were to follow that same logic and try to determine the Russian territorial sovereignty on the basis of the land area initially occupied by the Romanov clan, what conclusion would they draw?

In the years of national construction, Nurhaci and Huangtaichi unified the various Chienchou Nuchen tribes and the Hulun (or Haihsi) Nuchen tribes and seized the Liaotung district from the Ming Dynasty. In the meantime, they gradually carried out pacification operations or attacks against the "Eastern Sea tribes" in areas east of Ninguta, including Sakhalin and the "Solun tribes" on both banks of the Heilung River and in the Outer Hsingan Range to the far north. Before the Ch'ing army entered Shanhaikuan in 1644, the Manchus had in the main unified the northeastern regions.

The struggle launched by Nurhaci and his son in unifying the whole of the Northeast began in the latter part of the 16th century, generally undertaken in two directions. In one direction they unified the eastern part including areas along the Wusuli River, the sea coast and the lower reaches of the Heilung River. In the other direction, they unified the vast areas south of the Outer Hsingan Range and along both banks of the Heilung River on its upper and middle reaches.

During the late Ming Dynasty, the people living in the coastal areas east of the Wusuli River and on both banks of the Heilung River's lower reaches were mainly of the Waerhko tribe* located in the southern half of the coastal areas, the Shihchuan tribe (or the Hochches) located in the lower reaches of the Wusuli River and in the vicinity of Poli on both banks of the Heilung River, and the Shihlu tribe (or the Owenk and Chiler) and the Feiyako people located in the northern half of the coastal areas, in the vicinity of Miaochieh along the Heilung River, the Wuti River basin and on the Sakhalin Islands. The campaign to unify the Waerhko tribes began in 1599. In 1602 two expeditionary forces were dispatched to attack Yalan and Hsilin, or today's Yalan and Hsilin River basins in the coastal areas northeast of Vladivostok. In 1609 an expedition was launched against the Hsuyeh area on the Huyeh River east of Lake Hsingkai. By 1635 the campaign had succeeded in unifying the areas of Suifeng, Yalan,

---

* The Waerhko tribe was originally under Nuchen's rule. Huangtaichi said on October 16, 1633 (see "The Chronicle of T'ai Tsung's Reign in the Ch'ing Dynasty"): "The Waerhko and we used to live in areas under Nuchen's rule. We established a state equal to the Greater Chin State. Hence, the members of the Waerhko tribe are people of our country."

Hsilin and the areas to their north, including Wuerhkuchen (today's Waku River basin), Nimanahkuli (today's Iman River basin), and Ahwan (opposite today's Yaoli River) as well as the Wuchla tribe (the Chinshan and Yinshan areas running 600 li down the Heilung River from Poli).* As to the Shihchuan tribe, it had been pacified as early as 1616,** but the Shihlu tribe did not send tribute to the Ch'ing Dynasty until 1642.***

During the latter part of the Ming Dynasty, those inhabiting both banks of the middle and upper reaches of the Heilung River were mainly from the Solun tribe at the "northern most tip of the Heilung River and at the foot of the Greater Hsingan Range,"+ the Tahur and Olunchun tribes on both banks of the Chingchili River north of the Heilung River, and the Hurha tribe around the confluence of the Heilung and the Chingchili Rivers. The Hurhas and Manchus originally belonged to one nationality, sharing the same language as the Manchu.++ In 1634, Partaci, leader of the Tahur tribe located around the Chingchili River (today's Zeya River) led his people to assimilate with China. Before long he married a princess of the Royal Family (Koko) and became a son-in-law of the Emperor of the Ch'ing Dynasty.+++

---

* See "The Chronicle of T'ai Tsung's Reign in the Ch'ing Dynasty," and "Conquest of the Waerhko Tribe" in "Outline of Northeast Border Defense" by Ts'ao T'ing-chieh. As for place-names, see Ts'ao T'ing-chieh, "The Outline Topography of East Siberia."

** See "The Chronicle of T'ai Tsu's Reign in the Ch'ing Dynasty," August of the 1st year and February of the 3rd year of T'ai Tsu's reign.

*** See "The Chronicle of T'ai Tsung's Reign in the Ch'ing Dynasty," March of the 7th year of T'ai Tsung's Reign.

\+ Wei Yuan, "Sheng Wu Chi," Vol. 1

++ According to "The Chronicle of T'ai Tsung's Reign in the Ch'ing Dynasty," Mei-le-chang-ching-pa-chi-lan and Chia-la-chang-ching-sa-mu-shih-ko in charge of the infantry were ordered in December of the 8th year of T'ai Tsung's reign to lead a 2,500-man army to conquer areas along the Heiling River. They were instructed: "People in those areas speak the same language as we do. They can be used by us. Before launching attacks, you should tell them 'your forefathers were people of our country, and this is clearly recorded in history. Since you do not know this, that is why you have considered yourselves different from us. Our Emperor had long before wanted to dispatch officials to enlighten you on this, but could not find time to do so until now.'"

+++ "The Chronicle of T'ai Tsung's Reign in the Ch'ing Dynasty," May of the 8th year of his reign; "Biography: Partaci" in "Records of Heilungchiang," Vol. 54.

In 1637, Pompogor, leader of the Solun tribe, made his controlled-area a vassal of the Ch'ing Dynasty, but in 1639, he attempted a revolt which was soon quelled by the Ch'ing Dynasty. Consequently, in order to tighten its control over the northeastern region, the Ch'ing government incorporated into eight banners such wood-barricaded cities as Yaksa, Asachin and Tochen (the latter two cities are 900 li northwest of Aigun) as well as the Solun and Tahur tribes living nearby.*

In 1642, Emperor T'ai Tsung of the Ch'ing Dynasty, Huangtaichi, issued the following imperial edict: "Since I succeeded to the throne of the founding Emperor T'ai Tsu, Heaven has blessed me. Many states near and afar have willingly come under our rule. These states lie between the northeast coast and northwest coast and reach as far as the watershed of the Kannan River. Among them are states rich in deer and dogs, regions where black fox and sable abound, and areas inhabited by the Oirat tribe. In these places, the people do no farming but live by hunting wildlife."** The term "northeast coast" mentioned here means the Sea of Okhotsk and the Pacific Ocean, and the term "northwest coast" means the Lake Baikal and the Kannan River, which is today's Onon River. This edict testifies to the fact that the Manchus had incorporated and inherited the entire northeast region of the Ming Dynasty long before their intrusion into China through Shanhaikuan.

Actually, even Poyarkov and Khabarov, the first intruders into the region, did not deny the indisputable fact that China exercised sovereignty over the vast land north of the Heilung River and east of the Wusuli River. The Tsarist Russian aggressors first learned of the existence of the Heilung River region in 1632 when they arrived at the Lena River and set up the Lena outpost (lately renamed Irkutsk).*** In 1643, Peter Golovin, the executive officer in Irkutsk of Tsarist Russia, decided to send a probing aggressor army led by his secretary Poyarkov to cross the Outer Hsingan Mountains and intrude into the Heilung

---

* "The Chronicle of T'ai Tsung's Reign in the Ch'ing Dynasty," October and December of the 3rd year, November of the 4th year, and March of the 5th year of T'ai Tsung's reign; Ts'ao T'ing-chieh, "Conquest of Solun, Brief History of Northeastern Border Defense"; Ho Ch'iu-t'ao, "Study of Yaksa City, Visit to the North."

** "The Chronicle of T'ai Tsung's Reign in the Ch'ing Dynasty," June of the 7th year of his reign.

*** Heilungkiang is called "Sahalienwula" in Manchu and "Kalamuerh" in Tahur, meaning the black river. Russians first met the Tahurs along the banks of the Heilung River and learned its name from them. Thus, the Russians called the Heilung River "Amur." (See Shih Lu-kuo, "Social Organizations of the Tungus Tribe in the North," 1933 Shanghai English edition, p. 22, note 2)

River basin. Shortly after Poyarkov crossed the Outer Hsingan Mountains, the local residents explicitly and unequivocally told the intruders: This area "belongs to the Manchu dukes, who subordinate themselves to the Emperor of China."* In 1650, when Khaborov, following in the footsteps of Poyarkov, intruded into the Heilung River basin for the second time and forced the Tahurs north of the Heilung River to demonstrate their loyalty to the Russian Tsars, the Tahurs sternly and unyieldingly argued with the intruders saying: "We pay tribute to the Hsiasha Khan (meaning Shunchih, Emperor of the Ch'ing Dynasty). Why should we pay them to you?"** When Khabarov ordered an attack on the Tahur fortress, he himself saw that "the Tahur defenders were joined by 50 Manchu cavalrymen who were sent by Emperor Shunchih to collect the tribute or tax in kind."*** These confessions left by Poyarkov and Khabarov have given the Soviet revisionist renegade clique a slap in the face.

The Ch'ing troops began entering Shanhaikuan in 1644. Accompanying them were various Northeast tribes which had been incorporated into the eight banners earlier. It was precisely at this time, when the defense of the northeast region was weakened, that the Tsarist Russian aggressors jumped at the chance to invade China's territory. This shameless act performed by the old Tsars has been plausibly defended by the new Tsars in an attempt to turn the results of the aggression into "evidence" of sovereignty. One can liken this to the act of a thief who claims to be the legal master of a house owned by another family after he has crept into that house and looted it while its members are quarrelling among themselves. Isn't this absurd!

III. What "Light" and "Civilization" Did These Russian Intruders Bring With Them?

The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has done its utmost to claim that Poyarkov and Khabarov and their ilk brought a "light of new life" to China's Heilung River basin into which they intruded, and laid the "foundation for civilization." Very well, let us take a look at the stuff praised by the social-imperialists as "light" and "civilization"!

The aggressor army led by Poyarkov left Irkutsk on July 26, 1643. After crossing the Aldan River and the Outer Hsingan Mountains, the army arrived at the upper reaches of the Chingchili River toward the end of the

---

* The Russian Ancient Historical Documents Committee, "Supplementary Historical Documents," Vol. 3, St. Petersburg, 1848, p. 260.

** Ibid., p. 360.

*** Lawenadan "Russians on the Heilung River," London, 1861, p. 17.

same year. The aggressors brazenly rushed into the Chinese villages of the Tahur tribe, harassing the people and looting food grain and furs. They wantonly slaughtered the Chinese residents and even turned cannibal! A subordinate of Poyarkov exposed his boss by saying: Poyarkov openly ordered those under his command to "eat the bodies of the residents killed." In the winter of 1643 alone, they ate 50 persons! Local residents angrily called them "dirty man-eating savages and barbarians."* In the spring of 1644, this band of aggressors entered the Heilung River via the Chinghili River. They went down the Heilung River by boat until they reached the lower reaches of the river. There, in areas inhabited by the Hoche and Feiyako tribes, they resorted to despicable tactics, kidnapping three people and holding them as hostage in demanding 1,100 pieces of sable fur and a quantity of food. After obtaining this, they went north by sea, and returned to Irkutsk in 1646. According to historical records, "The impression one gains from Poyarkov's acts was so deep and terrible that the residents on the banks of the Amur River would warn of his arrival by yelling 'the Cossacks are coming, the Cossacks are coming!' Soon a picture of torture, cajolery, kidnapping, death and cannibalism loomed large in the minds of the local residents."** This was what the new Tsars have eulogized as "light" and "civilization."

Following in Poyarkov's footsteps, Khabarov led an invading army to intrude into China in early 1650. When they first met with five Tahurs, they disguised themselves with smiling faces, saying that they were merchants on a peace mission and had many gifts to distribute. Immediately the five Chinese replied: "Whom can you cheat? We all know who you Cossacks are.... You want to kill us all, then plunder our property and take away our wives and children."+ This punctured at one stroke the lies of "peace mission" and "civilization" uttered by Khabarov and his gang, who were no less savage and cruel than Poyarkov. In a village called Kueikutaerh on the bank of the Heilung River, Khabarov and his gang killed 661 men and captured 243 women and 118 children of the Tahur. Khabarov also attacked a Tahur village at the estuary of the Chingchili River. Many villagers were held as hostages, and pelts worth from 40 to 100 rubles were demanded as ransom for each person. In addition, these gangsters were "man-eating barbarians." They even "improvised grills with the parents' bodies to barbecue the children."++

---

* The Russian Ancient Historial Document Committee, "Supplementary Historical Documents," Vol. 3, St. Petersburg, 1848, pp. 58-59.

** Gort: "Russian Expansion in the Pacific 1641-1850," Cleveland, 1914, p. 40.

\+ Pakrozin, "Cossacks on the Heilung River," Leningrad, 1925, p. 24.

++ Midentorv, "Journey to Siberia," Vol. 4, p. 171. Quoting from notes in Lawensdan's "Russians on the Heilung River," p. 19.

Later, a historian described factually Khabarov's crimes, saying: "He destroyed the source of wealth because in his time most of the Amur River basin became a desolate area."* All this was the "light of dawn," "civilization" and "exploration" which the new Tsars have praised without end.

The crimes of Poyarkov and Khabarov in encroaching on China were by no means isolated acts, but were the results of their faithful implementation of the Tsarist government's aggressive policy against China. On February 10, 1644, the Tsarist government issued to the commanding general of Irkutsk an order which once again expressed in detail the Russian policy of seizing new territories and enslaving other peoples. The order stated: "...In case the inhabitants on the new land prove to be difficult to handle and cannot be put under the supreme control of the Tsar by civil means....armed force should be used to suppress them and to turn their place into a ruin; ....once they are put under the supreme control of the Tsar, a certain number of second-ranking dukes and leaders should be picked from among them and held in custody on a rotation basis at the Lena sentry post as hostages. With these hostages, the collection of imperial tribute from the inhabitants on the newly conquered land and from other subjugated people can be assured."**

It was due to the implementation of this established policy that the Tsarist aggressors, on their first invasion of China's Heilung River basin, brought tremendous catastrophies to the national minorities there. "The local inhabitants....suffered all kinds of harsh extortion. Tribute collected from them was unlimited....local natural resources were soon plundered by the Russian explorers. When the Russians first came to the Heilung River basin, the local people lived on farming and livestock breeding. Ten years later, the fields lay waste. While in the past this was an area with surplus grain for export, now local production could not even supply the needs of the already reduced population."*** With regard to the crimes committed by Poyarkov, Khabarov and the like in China's Heilung River basin, Soviet historians during the eras of Lenin and Stalin drew just and honest conclusions. For instance, the "Soviet Encyclopedia" (1935 edition), compiled in accordance with the resolution of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Communist Party (B) explicitly points out: Khabarov was a "disseminator of Tsarist Russia's Far East colonialist aggressive policy." When the Khabarov-led expeditionary army marched to the "peaceful Tahur area, it cruelly killed the local people

---

* Gort, "Russian Expansion in the Pacific 1641-1850," Cleveland, 1914, pp. 50-51.

** The Russian Ancient Historical Document Committee, "Supplementary Historical Documents," Vol. 3, St. Petersburg, 1848, pp. 272-273.

*** Lawensdan, "Russians on the Heilung River," London, 1861, p. 25.

and plundered the place. As a result, the city was ruined, farms were laid waste, and the panic-stricken inhabitants had to leave their homes and wander to other places."

Since the Soviet revisionist renegade clique have come on the scene, it has restored capitalism at home and carried out an expansionist policy abroad. To meet the needs of its aggression and expansion, it has spared no effort in commending Poyarkov, Khabarov and the like, describing these China-invading colonialist bandits as "experienced new land explorers," who "displayed the heroic spirit and loyalty to their motherland" and who were "most capable of manifesting the striking characteristics of the Russians." It has even named some cities and railroad stations after the notorious Khabarov,* and asked the Soviet "descendants to forever remember the first batch of land explorers by the Amur (Heilung) River,"** and so on and so forth. The Soviet revisionist renegade clique has used chauvinism and militarism to hoodwink the people. This is a fraud and an insult to the Soviet people, an attempt to bog the Soviet people, especially the youth, down in the disastrous abyss of aggressive war, and an act to sell out and betray the Soviet people. Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and its hack writers attempt to use the praise of the old Tsars' aggressive policy to glorify the present new Tsars' territorial ambition toward China and use the eulogy on the old colonialists to open the way for the new colonialists. The Brezhnev renegade clique is re-dreaming the old dreams of the old Tsars in a vain attempt to found a world empire that the old Tsars were unable to build. This will not be permitted by the Chinese and the Soviet people. History is relentless. Whoever attempts to slight and poke fun at history is bound to be punished by history. By kneeling at the feet of the old Tsars, the new Tsars can have no better end than their predecessors. If you don't believe this, just wait and see.

* * *

---

* See "Concise Soviet Encyclopedia," 10-vol. edition, Vol. 9.

** "Pravda," August 21, 1970.

Correct transcriptions in "Refute the Fabricators of Lies" carried in SPRCM No. 805:

p. 3 River Udi - Uda; Langkoli on Sakhalin - Langry; Nuerhhachih - Nurhaci

p. 4 Ningkuta - Ninguta

p. 5 Nipchu - Nipuchu (Chinese for Nerchinsk); Poykov and Hablov - Poyarkov and Khabarov

p. 6 River Beliya - Bureya; River Jiya - Zeya; Ko-erh-ko Mongolia - Khalkha; Dzungarian rebel chieftain Ko-erh-tan - Galdan

p. 7 River Galpizi - Gorbitsa

p. 9 Burinsky - Burinskiy; Shapintapahar - Shabina Dabaga

p. 10 River Artysh - Irytysh

p. 11 Burud nationality - Burut; Olute tribe - Oirat

p. 12 Russian Lieutenant-Colonel Bhoglez - Bukhholts; Yeh-erh-chiang - Yarkand

p. 14 Russian vanguard Niverskoi - Nevelskoy; Russian foreign minister Koerchakov - Gorchakov

p. 15 Te-mu-erh-tu-nao-erh - Tomortnuur

p. 16 Khokan (or Kokand) chieftain Akupo - Yakub

p. 17 River Huoerhkuoszu - Khorgos

Li-shih Yen-chiu [Historical Research]

No. 1, December 20, 1974

Table of Contents

Study History for the Sake of Consolidating the Dictatorship of the Proletariat (Comment) [see SPRCM No. 809]

Bring Up and Expand a Contingent of Worker-Peasant-Soldier Theorists in Struggle

by the commentator of this journal

With the Whole Situation Taken into Consideration, Victory Is a Foregone Conclusion - Study "The Concept of Operations for the Peiping-Tientsin Campaign"

by Ching Chün

Concentrate a Superior Force To Fight a War of Annihilation - Some understanding from studying "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War"

by Chang Ming, Political Commissar of a Certain PLA Unit

The Great Historical Role of Peasant Wars - Some understanding from studying "The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party"

by Liang Hsiao

Notes on the History of Peasants' Anti-Confucius Struggles

by Theoretical Group of Hsiaochinchuang Brigade, Paoti Hsien, Tientsin Municipality

Relations between Laboring People's Resistance Struggle and the Confucian-Legalist Struggle (Report on a discussion meeting)

On the Shift in Chang Liang's Political Stand

by K'ang Li

Sang Hung-yang's Philosophical Thinking

by Yang Jung-kuo

Chuko Liang and the Legalist Line — by Chou I-liang

The Protracted Nature of the Criticize-Confucius Struggle As Seen from the Changes in the Position of "Confucian Analects"

by Workers Theoretical Group of Shanghai No. 5 Steel Mill

Tseng Kuo-fan's "Family Letters" and Lin Piao's "Instructions to his Son"

by Workers Theoretical Group of Tientsin Railway Station

Breief Introduction to Books Written on Silk Unearthed from Han Tomb No. 3, Mawangtsui, Changsha

by Hung Lou

On Ts'ao Ts'ao's Line of Rule of Law — by Writing Group of Chinese Department, Anhwei Normal University

The Ts'ao-Yüan Struggle and the Big Clans

by T'ien Yü-ch'ing

A Sharp Ideological Weapon for Struggle Against Hegemonism - Study Lenin's statements on imperialism

by Workers Theoretical Group of Peking No. 27 Rolling Stock Plant and the Criticism Group of History Department of Peking University

Refute the Fabricators of Lies - On several questions concerning the Sino-Soviet Border
[see SPRCM No. 805]

by Shih Yü-hsin

"New Land Explorers" or Gangsters Invading China?
[see SPRCM No. 809]

by T'an Ch'i-hsiang and
T'ien Ju-k'ang

Historical Evidence - Study of inscriptions in Yungning Temple in Nurkan during the Ming Dynasty

by Chung Min-yen

The Birth of Ch'iliying People's Commune

by the Compilation Group of
"History of Ch'iliying
People's Commune"

END

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service
Springfield, Va. 22161

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PRINTED MATTER

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COM-211

U.S.MAIL

CMP
UNIV ILLINOIS LIB AT CHICAGO CIRCLE X751231 001
LIB SERIALS SEC
BOX 8198
CHICAGO IL 60680